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CONSECRATION.

All the kisses that I have given
I grudge from my soul to-day,
And of all I have ever taken
I would wipe the thought away.

How I wish my lips had been hermits,
Held apart from kith and kin,
That fresh from God's holy service
To Love's, they might enter in.

[Charlotte F. Bates; Scribner for March.]

Our Public Schools.

In our summary of the operations of our Public Schools we conclude the article of last week:

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The Superintendent of this Division reports 84 schools, 151 teachers employed, and 5635 pupils enrolled. This is a gain of 15 schools, 28 teachers, and 1047 pupils over 1873.

Reading rooms, neatly furnished, with libraries, have been secured, and lectures on the following named topics have been delivered by the superintendent: "The best means of securing discipline in the school," and "The best and most approved methods of imparting primary instruction." On the topic, "Complexion of the Schools," the following facts are stated:

Whole number of children in public schools	28,039
Number attend'g public schools	5,595
Number attend'g private schools	2,301
Total attending schools	7,996
Number of colored children in public schools	4,890
Number of white children in the public schools	805
Number of white children attending with colored children	47
Number of white children attending private schools	2,301
Total number of white children attending school	3,106
Excess of colored children attending all schools	1,784
Excess of colored children attending public schools	4,085

From the above figures, the fact is elicited that the greatest portion of the non attendance is among the white population. There are two reasons for this: *First*—The whites manifest less interest in the education of their children than the colored. *Second*—The idea of pauper schools, as the public schools were termed in antebellum times, which still attaches in their minds to them, and other false prejudices, make them prefer ignorance for their children. The reflection of this upon the white population is anything but credifable, and detracts largely from that superiority so universally claimed by the Caucasian race.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

The superintendent of this division says the fact that a colored man can supervise the school work in parishes where the white race is largely in the majority, without arousing the old spirit of antagonism and resistance, certainly indicates the rapid extinction of past prejudices and intolerance.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the moral, social and political prosperity of Louisiana will be secured when her citizens, of all classes, become imbued with a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance. Until then, the schemes of mere politicians and the machination of wire pullers will result in nothing but a prolongation of the present disastrous turbulence.

"Any compromise made on any other basis will delay the adoption of the only true relief from our political troubles."

The statistical summaries of the report of the First Division show no material gains, but indicate no loss. Faithful supervision, and constant vigilance alone can overcome every embarrassment to maintain the work established is gain.

CHILDREN, TEACHERS, SCHOLARS.

Total number of educable children in the First Division between six and twenty-one years:	
1873	13,604
1874	13,604
Total number of children enrolled in the public schools:	
1873	3,606
1874	3,499
Decrease	107
Total number of public schools in the division:	
1873	109
1874	155
Increase	6
Total number of teachers employed—males:	
1873	78
1874	81
Increase	3
Total number of teachers employed—females:	
1873	39
1874	30
Decrease	10
Total number of teachers employed—male and female:	
1873	112
1874	101
Decrease	11
Average salary of teachers per month:	
1873	$38 50
1874	40 73
Difference	$2 23
Whole number of months schools have been taught:	
1873	392
1874	431
Increase	39
Average number of months each school has been taught:	
1873	3
1874	2
Whole number of school districts in the division:	
1873	51
1874	61
Total number of schoolhouses built in the division:	
1873	45
1874	31
Decrease	14
Estimated value of schoolhouses and sites:	
1873	$1,800 00
1874	1,850 00
Gain	$50 00

HOMAGE TO THE BANDITS.

[From the Inter-Ocean].

We are almost ready to humble ourselves before the puissant South as a Hindoo humbles himself before his idol, and confess that though it is very ugly, it is, after all very great. It must be that the Northern people are indeed mudsills, menials, tatterdemalions, or else they would have ere this stood straight up and said to the cruel, quarrelsome, violent men of the South, who have broken every law and disregarded every principle of humanity, that they must choose between submission and the gibbet. But we have not done so. We have been as fearful of stroking these bandits the wrong way as if they were royal Bengal tigers with ninety-nine stripes around each of their majestical bodies, each hair forming a bayonet and every stripe composing a regiment of Sepoys. We have been cautioned to be careful; not by any manner of means to interfere in their little pastime of devouring the less ferocious animals in the cage with them or otherwise they might be angered beyond control, and roar in such a horrid chorus as to frighten their keepers to death. If any one ventured to stir up the McEnerys, the Leonards, the Alexander St. Clair Abrams of the collection, a cry of alarm at once arose and the daring person was besought not to do such a fearful thing again! No matter what was done or attempted by these chivalrous lords of the Southern swamps, no one North was to interfere. The reasons given for such non-interference were varied. Of course your Democrat thinks the innocent people there ought to be permitted to outrage and kill at pleasure, as one of the inalienable rights guaranteed to the "superior race."

A New York newspaper, professing to be Republican in politics, deprecates any such legislation as the passage of the civil rights bill and the proposed force bill, because it argues, they are measures calculated to break down and ruin the Republican party. We have tried the plan of leaving the friends of the party to meet their fate at the hands of disguised ruffians, and have seen the result. We have tried "conciliation" and non-interference, and have stood patiently by until the South bristles with a new rebellion, and freedom in that section is virtually dead.

If there is anything which the Southern bandit and the Northern patriot unite in despising, it is that contemptable cowardice which prevents a party from maintaining the dignity and power of the nation and protecting the hepless and defenseless. And when such a cowardly policy is advocated on the ground of expediency, it is even more pitifully base than when the outgrowth of constitutional timidity. Every party ought to dare to do right. No party can afford to do wrong. It is right to protect American citizens in the privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It is wrong to refuse such protection. The party that does refuse will certainly go down, and it ought to.

Speaking of "the Forty Third Congress—Something of its inside history," the Washington *National Republican* says: "More than one of the members of the present Congress will deservedly retire to the seclusion of private life. Of their many short comings, their despicable failures and general incapacity for accomplishing the legislation so essential just now for the Nation's safety the Republican adds: "With the clear and unmistakable commands of the people as embodied in the national platform before them, added to which were the equally plain and forcible recommendations in the President's messages, it was to have been expected that they would earn bright laurels instead of the blasted wreath of shriveled thorns which now pricks the skin of their puny brows. But the mistake was made at the very outset—at the organization of the House. Mr. Speaker Blaine, than whom there are few, if any, better parliamentarians was chosen to be presiding officer of that body, not because he was known to be a steadfast Republican, but merely because he was known to be a good parliamentarian. That portion of the history of his public career when he, with a number of other republican members of a previous House, deliberately planned a disruption of the party, when he attempted to lead dozens of his cotemporaries out of the party ranks and into a new organization to be composed of conservatives of all parties, with the Senator-elect from Tennesee, then President, as the rallying centre, was entirely overlooked."

* * * * * * *

"We speak thus plainly because we believe that this is the time for plain talk and because we believe that a public exposure of the aims and objects of these selfish conspirators cannot be longer delayed without jeopardizing the future success of the party. We know the charges herein made are serious, and that the people may be loth to believe that legislation to protect the lives of American citizens in the South and elsewhere has been defeated for the purpose of advancing the selfish interests of politicians; but we believe no truthful or unprejudiced man will deny what we have said. On the contrary, all that we have written will be accepted as self-evident truth—truth that points directly to the moral of the situation and suggests a remedy of its own. That remedy is to be found in a more cautious and conscientious policy in the future—a policy free from personal motives, and a policy of devoted patriotism. When the people understand these things as we intend they shall, they will see to it that the remedy is vigorously applied."

The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says: "Whenever a polygamist wife wants to locate a homestead she calls herself a 'widow.' Uncle Sam has been swindled out of thousands of acres of land in Utah by this widow dodge. We have requested the Register of the Land Office to furnish the names of these widows for publication in the *Tribune*.

A NORTH CAROLINA GOD.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We print this morning an explanation of the brief dispatch in yesterday's paper announcing that J. W. Thorne, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, had been expelled for expressing his non-belief in "the existence of a God." It seems that Mr. Thorne was expelled, not because he did not believe in God, but because he did not believe the particular kind of God which the North Carolina Legislature wanted him to believe in. The Democrats probably voted to expel him because he was a Republican, but the colored Republicans voted to expel him on orthodox grounds. Mr. Thorne, some time since, it seems, wrote a pamphlet in which, while expressing his belief in a Supreme Being, he took the ground that the accepted God of the Bible, who make "the devils believe and tremble," is a "cruel Deity, to the existence of which he could not reconcile himself." In other words, Mr. Thorne, who belongs to a sect called the Progressive Friends, a sect of Quakers, is probably an advanced moralist, partaking somewhat of the Unitarian and somewhat of the Universalist faith. Now, the constitution of the State of North Carolina expresses a belief in God incidentally in its preamble by acknowledging a dependence on the Almighty for blessings, and it also disqualifies a citizen from holding office who disbelieves in the existence of God. The Legislature have construed this to mean what the Raleigh *News* calls "the Christian's God," or, to define it more exactly, the God adopted by the orthodox sects; and so they have expelled Mr. Thorne for not being orthodox in his belief. They must have drawn their inspiration from the original constitution of North Carolina, adopted in 1776, excluding from office every person "who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments." Without indulging in the comment which this intolerance naturally suggests, we will only say that the North Carolina Legislature has gone back just a century in the history of civilization; and that, if the rule they have laid down were applied to all the Legislatures, including Congress, many of our most useful public men would be lost to the public service.

A joint committee of both Houses of the Mississippi Legislature have reported unfavorably of the heretofore management of Alcorn University in that State. The result of which has been an effort by the law-making power to suspend virtually the operations of the University by requiring the State Treasurer to receive all funds in possession of that institution, for inspection; there to remain until otherwise ordered by the Legislature. Governor Ames vetoed the act as practically resulting in a repeal of all the appropriations to the institutions named.

The following is Gough's beautiful apostrophe to water: "God's own nectar brewed for his people; no blood ever stains its glittering bason; no murderer on his dying bed ever cursed it; no drunkard ever reviled it; distilled in heaven, it descends to earth to cheer the heart of man, and nerve him to virtue and chastity. May the day speedily come when the last wine-cup shall have been shattered! I shall never live to see that day, but I cry loudly, may it be advanced more and more by every act of civilized man, and whatever shall hasten it, or whenever it shall come in the meantime, God speed the right."

The late Congressman Hooper, of Massachusetts, left an estate worth $2,000,000.

The Louisianian.

G. P. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton made a masterly speech on his resolution in the United States Senate on Monday for the admittance of Senator Pinchback. We shall publish it in our next issue. The preceding Saturday Senator Morton is reported to have said: "Pinchback was more entitled to his seat than many of those who had been sworn in, and he was determined to use every effort to secure his admission. He believes that the present condition of the party is owing to its timidity and cowardice."

Lt. Gov. Antoine and Sup't of Education W. G. Brown departed from the city on Wednesday, via the Jackson and Great Northern R. R., for Washington. They go thither on personal and public business, as also to contribute whatever influence they may in the admission of Senator Pinchback to his so long denied seat. We should mention that the *Republican* evidently submitted to some imposition in the matter of Gov. Antoine's departure, especially in its relation of the improbable and amusing statement of his visit to Washington "to have a United States naval vessel stationed here with officers capable of teaching the scholars of the Agricultural and Mechanical College navigation and naval discipline."

Mrs S. Williams who has been for years the successful and loved principal of the Elmyra School left our city last Tuesday for a residence in Mississippi. It will be remembered by our readers that some months since Prof. Arthur Williams, the lady's husband, heretofore Principal of the Sumner School here, accepted a tutorship in Alcorn University. Mrs Williams has departed to join her husband. We wish both the Professor and his estimable wife permanent success in their new field of labor.

U. S. Senator Bruce from Mississippi is of swarthy complexion not very dark. His hair though curly is not kinky. He looks very much in face and person like King Kalakana. All this, says the reliable Washington correspondent.

Messrs. Armand Belot and L. Pesson, two of our most respected and influential colored Creoles, obtained seats in the Dress Circle of the Opera House on Wednesday night.

Gen. Emory, in command of this department for the past six years, has been retired from active service, and Gen. Augur, heretofore commanding the Department of Texas, assumes control. A thorough soldier and earnest patriot, General Augur will be found in all essentials the right commandant for whatever juncture the position of public affairs here may entail.

The scene in the court-room grows inexpressibly sad as the days go on. Mr. Beecher has aged fearfully. He looks twenty years older than the last time I saw him at the public dinner in New York ten months ago. His gray hair hangs long and loose, his face haggard, his eyes sunken—he looks, indeed, like the embodiment of that "ragged edge" of despair which he has pictured. Mrs. Beecher alone preserves her calmness, her serenity, and dignity. Her white face, framed in its whiter hair, has a set look, but no outward exhibition testifies to the agony within.—Jennie June.

As the 4th of March in 1877 will come on a Sunday, the next President can not be inaugurated till Monday, but President Grant's and Vice President Wilson's terms will expire on Sunday, and so the President pro-tem of the Senate, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, will become President of the United States during the interim; holding the office twenty-four hours.

RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

The cause of loyal and rightful government in Louisiana, buffeted on the adverse tide of Congressional inaction and indifference for the past two years, seems at last near solution. The delays and vacillating disposition of a Republican majority in the United States Senate relative to the admission of Senator elect Pinchback, and the consequent recognition of the government of an honest majority of the people of our State have been too pregnant with evil in their results to thousands of industrious and peace-loving black and white citizens here not to have been keenly felt. At last, thanks to the persistence and indomitable purpose of such Republican leaders as Senators Morton, Logan, Clayton, Jones, Ferry of Michigan, West, and others, the extra session, now called, promises final disposition of the cause. On Monday, Mr. Morton presented for Senatorial action the following resolution, to which he gave a masterly exposition of the precedents and customs of the Senate governing the admission of members on the *prima facie* evidence of election in their credentials, and also a review of the entire case of Louisiana and loyal government here:

Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873.

The discussion hereupon, thus far participated in by Senators Merrimon and McCreary, Democrats from North Carolina and Kentucky, promises to be continued to other members, and thus defer final action for perhaps a fortnight. The vote, we are told, notwithstanding Vice President Wilson's estimate of the political status of the Senate, 44 Republicans to 28 Democrats and 1 Independent member, Booth of California, is likely to be close. The Democrats for party reasons opposing admission, and certain Republicans, for causes which well informed people are disposed to ascribe as not so creditable, acting with them. Senator Morton and his Republican associates, and notably our ow Senator, West, are confident that now the question is pushed and brought to a test, it will result favorably. For this, prayerful hearts and fervent wishes of thousands here petition unceasingly. That Senator Pinchback will be seated seems comparatively sure. For, in spite of treachery and machinations on all sides, the only rightful solution to free government in Louisiana lies in his admission. We await the result with that patience experience commands, strong in the trust that right and justice must and will triumph and our hopes be secured.

THE COMPROMISE.

Messrs William Walter Phelps who parts his hair, as he spells his name, in the middle, Clarkson N. Potter, and Wheeler of New York, Marshall, ex-Congressman from Illinois, Hoar of Massachusetts, and Frye of Maine are reported as the latest Returning Board "to adjust" the Louisiana House Legislative membership. To meet at the office of the Honorable William Walter in New York and there canvass the returns of the "sovereign" State of Louisiana in the determination of its legal and rightful representatives are reported as the mission of this high joint commission in the service of "this people." Canvassed without reference to Republicans here, other than Gov. Kellogg, it is not likely that whatever Mr. Phelps may do will be final. In fact, we are already informed, that Mr. Wheeler considers in the interjection of others than his immediate colleagues, in its consideration, a violation of his terms for adjustment, which it is not likely he will abide.

Butler says his only substantial hope now is in an overruling Providence.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

He also says *some people* haven't that much to comfort them.

A daughter of Mr. E. D. Bassett, United States Minister to Hayti, died at her home in New Haven, lately, from lockjaw, superinduced by a fall upon the ice.

THEN AND NOW.

Last Tuesday night State Senator Stamps and Mr. A. Dejoie, Tax Assessor in the Sixth District, desiring to witness the rendition of "Sir Giles Overreach" by Mr. Davenport, attended the St. Charles Theatre. Purchasing tickets for the parquette they naturally sought the seats engaged. In doing this an attempt to seat them elsewhere, in the old time assigned locality, where foolish prejudices proscribed such of the public as did not come up to the prescribed hue in complexion, was frustrated. Rightfully insisting on the seats which they had purchased, Messrs. Stamps and Dejoie were finally conducted to them and became thereby the cynosure of all eyes in their vicinity from the novelty exhibited in two well dressed gentlemen, colored citizens, for the first time perhaps, in the history of the theatre, enjoying the spectacle of the play among the general public.

In noticing this matter, the *Picayune*, purely Bourbon organ as it is, alluded to the subject respectfully as instancing the effects of the Civil Rights law. Not so the *Times*; that journal, edited and controlled by two of that class, who, after all, we think, were not improperly termed by Southern fire-eaters before the war as "mudsills," found it necessary, as a presumed additional evidence of its thorough identity with "this people," to not only attempt the insult of both the gentlemen mentioned, but to throw an unjust and decidedly untrue reflection upon a class of citizens "merchants and large property owners," whom neither the managers nor editors of the *Times* know anything about. It is both untrue and a libel upon respectable and wealthy citizens that they or theirs ever attended the St. Charles or other theatres here and sat in the elevated and partitioned, curtained boxes set apart for colored people. "The most refined colored men of this city, their wives and daughters," the *Times* would know, if its present editors were not so entirely new to our city and its customs, never frequented the theatres under any such conditions. They have always persistently remained away. The uses to which such curtained partitioned boxes were put are too well known to old *habitues* to permit the intrusion of such an idea in reference to the classes named. But of this we designed not to write. If in its new role as the champion of our wealthy, cultured and educated colored citizens the *Times* is emulous in sharing in advocacy, we advise that it first learn the requirements of good society ere it begins. Meanwhile as good reading for its present editors and management, we submit the following from its columns of June 18, 1873, which had especial reference to the "Unification movement":

"The new era has dawned. Citizens who have hitherto occupied positions as antagonistic as those of the traditional lion and lamb, spoken of in sacred writ, now hold sweet counsel together, and promise that hereafter equality and fraternity shall be the watch word and reply in all relations of political and general equality between the races in our midst.

"By sinking the senseless prejudices of the past, and establishing a grand community of interest between 'our people,' by which is meant, as one of the adopted conference resolutions puts it, "all men of whatever race, color or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity," which has so gloomily lowered, the cloud above us will be lifted, and the "good time," so long promised and so long delayed, will come as the answer to a people's prayer.

"What such men as I. N. Marks, Gen. Beauregard, Drs. Beard, Choppin and Burns, James I. Day, J. D. Hill, Allain Eustis, R. H. Marr, Bradish Johnson, Carl Kohn, S. H. Kennedy, Thos. Allen Clarke, Gen. Harry T. Hays, J. H. Kennard, C. H. Luzenburg, and other prominent citizens are willing to accept as an equitable basis of "unity, concord and justice," ought to be generally acceptable, regardless of race, color or previous condition."

Reading the above and contrasting it with the utterances of the *Times* of to-day upon this same question of civil rights, one is led to wish that the new editors of that journal would become more familiar with its past position in reference to this and kindred questions ere it attempts to be the exponent of "this people."

The New York *Sun* in one of its characteristic articles abounding in the language of the Bowery and independent Democracy has an editorial on Senator Pinchback and his admission to the United States Senate, which but that it animadverts, catering to the coarse tastes of its patrons, upon that which to all gentlemen is a sacred topic, their families, we should specifically notice. Commenting upon what intelligent observers in and about Washington have remarked as "the woman's cabal" against Senator Pinchback's admission, the *Sun* adds:

"This is the secret. He was sacrificed by the snobs on the altar of society. It was his misfortune not to be a bachelor. Nor is he a solitary example of official neglect. When the President entertained the Commissioners who were sent to San Domingo to whitewash that job, he left Fred. Douglass without a dinner to meditate on the beauties of the amendments, while his colleagues in swallow-tail coats and white cravats rejoiced over the tidbits of the White House *cuisine* and enjoyed the flavor of the President's wine."

We are gratified to observe that the *Picayune* has not so far retrograded from its position of not quite two years since relative to "the better era," as to forget altogether the ideas it then inculcated. In its discussions thus far on the national civil rights law, the courtly old *Pic.* has been moderate and wise in strictures, it well comprehends, are futile against the rights common to all citizens. To refresh however its memory, of a period and opportunity remarkable in our State's history; and in order that it may not be like its immediate neighbor, the *Times*, subject to merited criticism in defection from heretofore pronounced views, we append the following from its—the *Picayune*—issue of June 25, 1873. Writing of the Beauregard unification measures, under appropriate caption it said: "It is a Louisiana proposition, for Louisiana alone—to save the People of Louisiana. We heartily support the great end sought to be obtained. *We heartily assent* to give the colored race *all the political rights and privileges under the law the white race possesses.*" These are brave words. The italics are ours, we use them the more to point the position the *Picayune* then assumed; which both experience and political sagacity ought to have convinced that journal and its influential, respectable patrons to have long since heeded. In the same article was a commendatory paragraph on the utterances of the Baton Rouge *Grand Era*, the paper owned and edited by State Senator Burch, which to the more heartily endorse, the *Picayune* republished entire.

We regret that since this movement some of its actors like Mr. Marr, have been prominent in the White League organization. Very likely in the light of the existing situation they repent their unwisdom in so suicidal an effort for control. The most gracious retraction of these later acts of folly, which we feel sure are beginning to be bitterly regretted, will be hearty compliance with the provisions of a law applicable to every American and the logical consequences of citizenship. Let the Beauregard movement of 1873 be practically accepted in compliance with civil rights.

Mr. Beecher talked recently at Plymouth Church on the efficacy of psalm singing: He spoke of the imprisonment of Paul and Silas at Phillippi, and said:

"I would give a good deal if I knew what they sang. They were accustomed to chant the Psalms of David, and it may be that they chanted "The Lord is My Shepherd," So then, they were singing the Psalms of David, and nobody knows how deep they are until they get into trouble. You may read as many commentaries as you choose, but if you want to know about the Psalms of David, get into some deep trouble and you won't want any commentaries."

The Floods and Public Education.

The subjoined from the Report for 1874, of Hon. Wm. G. Brown State Sup't of Public Education will be found of more than ordinary interest, not only for the statistical information obtained, relative to the great disasters of last year; but as evidencing the probable consequences to our people and State of the failure of Congress to provide the necessary appropriation for the levees. The absence of which threatens untold suffering, loss of life, property, and money.

THE FLOODS.

The great inundation the past year in this State, caused by the Mississippi and other rivers and the bayous overflowing their banks, affected disastrously the school interests in every division of the State. Its magnitude is difficult of comprehension. A river three hundred miles long, twenty-five miles wide, having an average depth of ten feet, epitomises the fact. The thousands of people driven from their homes, and the almost incalculable injury done to property of all kinds—houses, stock, merchandise and crops—will never be accurately ascertained. Very interesting statistical tables, prepared by the Superintendent of the Second Division, show the extent of the floods in that district. Summaries of which are given here. The parishes embraced in these summaries are; St. James, St. Charles, St John Baptist, Jefferson, right and left bank. Lafourche and Terrebonne, about one-fifth of the overflowed district in the whole State. A volume might be written of thrilling interest of incidents of great endurance, marvelous escapes and suffering, much more fascinating than any of romance. The summaries given below are worthy of careful study. Not the least interesting portion of which will be those that exhibit the bountiful liberality of the general government, the sympathy and generosity of sister States and cities, who in the hour of our great need so promptly responded to our call for aid, almost before that call was made.

Estimated areas in square miles submerged:

Jefferson parish, left bank	30
Jefferson parish right bank	300
St. Charles parish	159
St. John Baptist parish	140
St. James parish	172
Lafourche parish	432
Terrebonne parish	500
Total	1,733

Estimated population of submerged district:

Jefferson parish, left bank	300
Jefferson parish, right bank	350
St. Charles parish	250
St. John Baptist parish	1,700
St. James parish	1,500
Lafourche parish	3,900
Terrebonne parish	4,800
Total	12,800

Assessed value of submerged property:

Jefferson parish, left bank	$35,000 00
Jefferson parish, right bank	450,000 00
St. Charles parish	342,820 00
St. John Baptist parish	164,900 00
St. James parish	20,000 00
Lafourche parish	150,000 00
Terrebonne parish	190,000 00
Total	$1,352,620 00

Estimated amount of revenue lost to the State:

Jefferson parish, left bank	$481 25
Jefferson parish, right bank	5,512 50
St. Charles parish	5,137 00
St. John Baptist parish	5,500 00
St. James parish	4,000 00
Lafourche parish	10,000 00
Terrebonne parish	14,000 00
Total	$46,630 75

Estimated amount of revenue lost to the schools:

Jefferson parish, left bank	$35 00
Jefferson parish, right bank	450 00
St. Charles parish	655 00
St. John Baptist parish	818 00
St. James parish	900 00
Lafourche parish	1,500 00
Terrebonne parish	2,000 00
Total	$6,358 00

Estimated damages to cane crop:

Jefferson par sh, left bank	
Jefferson parish, right bank	
St. Charles parish	$100,000 00
St. John Baptist parish	69,500 00
St. James parish	15,000 00
Lafourche parish	20,000 00
Terrebonne parish	150,000 00
Total	$354,500 00

Estimated damages to cotton crop:

Jefferson parish left bank	
Jefferson parish right bank	
St. Charles parish	
St. John Baptist parish	
St. James parish	
Lafourche parish	$13,600 00
Terrebonne parish	
Total	$13,600 00

Estimated damages to tobacco crop:

Jefferson parish, left bank	
Jefferson parish, right bank	
St. Charles parish	
St. John Baptist parish	
St. James parish	$30,000 00
Lafourche parish	
Terrebonne parish	
Total	$30,000 00

Estimated damages to corn and other crops:

Jefferson parish, left bank	$30,500 00
Jefferson parish, right bank	100,000 00
St. Charles parish	90,000 00
St. John Baptist parish	15,000 00
St. James parish	2,000 00
Lafourche parish	50,000 00
Terrebonne parish	20,000 00
Total	$302,500 00

Estimated individual losses, stock, etc.:

Jefferson parish, left bank	$500 —
Jefferson parish right bank	15,000 —
St. Charles parish	48,000 —
St. John Baptist parish	25,000 —
St. James parish	8,000 —
Lafourche parish	30,000 —
Terrebonne parish	50,000 —
Total	$174,500 00

Estimated damage by obstruction to drainage;

Jefferson parish, left bank	$8,000 00
Jefferson parish, right bank	10,000 00
St. Charles parish	22,900 00
St. John Baptist parish	$100,000 00
St. Jamesp arish	45,000 00
Lafourche parish	150,000 00
Terrebonne parish	20,000 00
Total	$355,900 00

Total of estimated damages to each parish:

Jefferson parish, left bank	$29,000 00
Jefferson parish, right bank	125,000 00
St. Charles parish	258,900 00
St. John Baptist	209,500 00
St. James parish	100,000 00
Lafourche parish	308,600 00
Terrebonne parish	240,000 00
Grand Total	$1,231,000 00

Estimated damages to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad:

To put road in condition as before flood	$52,000 00
Probably damage by loss of freights, etc	150,000 00
To raise twenty-four miles of railroad above possibility of damage from future floods	150,000 00
Total	$353,000 00

Estimated damages to New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad;

Actual damages from all sources	$514,600 —
To raise road bed	150,000 —
Total	$664,000 —
Grand total of all the estimated damages	$2,948,000 —

Statement showing the amount of supplies furnished to the sufferers from the floods in the Second Congressional District through the Relief Committee:

PROVISIONS.

Meat	163,765 pounds.
Meal	2,353 barrels.
Flour	247½ barrels.
Bread	383 pounds.
Beans	114½ barrels.
Beans	309 pounds.
Peas	55 barrels.
Pears	135 sacks.
Rice	1 bushel.
Coffee	25 pounds.
Potatoes	2 barrels.
Corn	85 sacks.
Salt	33½ sacks.

SEEDS.

Corn	374 bushels.
Turnips	170½ pounds.
Cotton	165 bushels.
Beets	8 packages.
Cabbage	10 packages.
Mustard	10 packages.
Assorted garden	68 pounds.

CLOTHING.

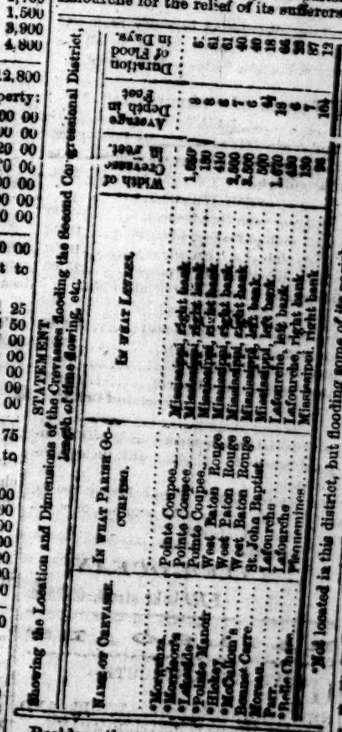
Shoes	1,273 pairs.
Blouses	371 numbers.
Caps	267 numbers.
Blankets	284 numbers.
Miscellaneous	1 lot.

MEDICINES.

Quinine	10 ounces.

CASH.

$1,512, of which, however, the sum of $1,500 was contributed by the parish of Lafourche for the relief of its sufferers.



Besides the crevasses here mentioned, several in the Bayou Atchafalaya help to swell the volume of water from the Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge crevasses.

Several other crevasses in this district occurred, but were immediately closed.

Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"We quite agree with Mr. Sayler in his definition of the remedy for the existing difficulties in the reconstructed States. He says:

"The people who live in these States must be trusted, and they must be permitted to govern themselves. Harmony can never be restored by arms and hostile legislation. We should seek to cultivate those people, and not to debase them; to cultivate their high instincts and manly pride, and not to humiliate them; to make them in the broadest sense freemen, and not slaves. Then shall these States be restored to peace, and prosperity return to them and to us."

'And 'the people' must be understood to mean all the people—black as well as white."

The *Bulletin* as the exemplar of moral, political and personal cleanliness proposes the organization of "a clean man's party" in which "no sloven or indecent person should find room." This organization is to be based on the threatened possibility of the white man's party losing caste—not "cast" as the *Bulletin* had it—and "ceasing to be a power in the land." Now all this is highly desirable, and the general purification of morals, politics, and individuals which would be likely to ensue in the event of its success renders the task of essaying even so stupendous a work very commendable. But as Carl Schurz and "Outlaw" Reid are not in Louisiana, will the *Bulletin* designate who is to begin? The *Times* and *Picayune* would undoubtedly demur to their Gravier street contemporary attempting the work, for the reason that, probably, journalistic jealousy—certainly nothing else, for the *Bulletin* is a very cleanly, highly moral journal, personally and otherwise—renders them quite contemptuous of the virtues of their uncompromising, non-adjustment associate.

According to the Springfield *Republican* Gen. Banks, who may be set down as the close friend and associate of Bowles of that journal, has been indulging in a bit of prophecy. Banks predicts that in 1876 the country will have to choose between Gen. Grant and Jefferson Davis in its election for President. With the temper of the South in the White League, lawless effort for control at whatever cost of Union lives and security, Gen. Banks, eminent trimmer as he is, catches the loyal sentiment, which commencing with the re-awakened feelings of the North in the triumphant elections of the Republican State and Congressional ticket in New Hampshire last Tuesday, will sweep the country, carrying with it in its onward flow all vestiges of the new rebellion and its crimes.

THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES.

Though the island of Cuba, outside the gate of the capital, is now almost a sealed book to foreigners, we are indebted to Captain French Townshend, who ran over from Key West to Havana last year, for some interesting glimpses of Cuban life. There is probably no civilized population of which so little is authentically known by the world at large as is known of the Spanish dependency that holds the key to the Florida Gulf. A large part of it is said by some to be under the native republican government which sustains the insurrection, while according to others, the revolutionary forces are but a number of guerrilla bands, holding their own in the mountains, but not venturing to approach the Spanish garrisons; a kind of republican counterpart in the West of the Carlist insurrection which lingers among the hills of Northern Spain. The jealousy of the Spanish rulers is, however, such that the real state of affairs in the beautiful island is involved in more mystery than the condition of many obscure African countries. According to Captain Townshend's account of his short visit, there are no traces of the insurrection in the capital itself except the occasional appearance in the daily papers of a brief story of insurgent defeat. On the surface of society, at least, no sign indicates the hatred said to exist between the creoles and the Spaniards. The latter is, however, notably haughty, while that of the former seems cringing, indicating plainly that the relation between the two is that of a race of armed masters and an unarmed subject people. Nearly every Spaniard wears a red and green cockade in his hat, signifying that he is one of those volunteers who have left their mark upon Havana in such outrages as the Theater and other massacres.

But the most interesting portions of Captain Townshend's account of Cuba are those which describe what he saw of slavery. His first glimpse of the institution was on a sugar plantation about ten miles from Havana. He beheld a group of from fifty to sixty negro children, all less than 12 years old, and of both sexes, "toiling away for their very lives in the intense sunshine; keeping a constant eye on a formid-

able cowhide whip wielded by a negro who stood by, ready to crack it across their bare backs if they attempted to idle or eat sugar-cane." But it was in the negro barracks that the hideous features of this "sum of all villainies" came out. They stood in a large square, entered through double iron gates, which were guarded by two ferocious-looking Cuban bloodhounds chained on either side. The barracks are described as follows:

On the ground floor were the negroes' rooms, secured by heavily barred and padlocked doors. These rooms were veritable dens, walls black with dirt, uneven floors about fourteen feet square, no means of letting in air or daylight, and the whole in condition impossible to describe. "In each of these pestiferous dungeons a whole family lived, in a condition more foul and degraded than beasts of the field."

With an experience of slavery which had hitherto been confined to its domestic form in Egypt, Turkey, some parts of Africa, and the far East, the writer confesses that he had looked on it rather leniently; but what he saw of it on the Cuban plantations filled him with horror of the institution, and cured his previous indulgence of it in a milder form.

How the negro's place is to be filled in Cuba when the inevitable emancipation comes, is a problem which, Captain Townshend thinks occupies the thoughts of the Cubans more than the war. By the Moret law every child born in Cuba is free, and every adult becomes so at 60. Hence, children are made to work for their maintenance, while the freeing of the slave at 60 simply leaves him to starve in his decrepid old age. Moreover, the supply of slaves is kept up by importation, and the average life of an imported African, if worked as a field-hand on the plantations is only five years. This class works eighteen hours a day for six days a week, each gang keeping its Sunday on a different day, lest on common holiday they should combine to revolt. As to the coolie system, which is loudly trumpeted as the substitute for negro slavery, it seems even more terrible in its oppression and injustice. "The wan face, feeble frame, and dejected look of the wretched Chinaman," says the writer, "are absolutely painful to see." The coolie contracts for seven years, and finds that he has practically sold himself into slavery. The law forbids his being subject to the lash or the sale of his contract, but he is sold, whipped, and compelled to work like negro slaves, and even then when his term is out the government gets hold of him, so that he fails to regain his freedom.

Such is the revolting picture which a thoroughly unbiased observer draws of the accursed institution in Cuba. Whether the insurrection is or is not so powerful and persistent that, as President Grant says in his message, "it may make some positive steps on the part of the other powers necessary," it is quite certain that the people of the United States cannot much longer permit these atrocities to turn one of the fairest lands the sun shines on into pandemonium. The last stronghold of slavery is too near our shores not to be an eyesore and an offense to a nation of freemen.

[*Inter-Ocean.*]

Not unpleasant reading just now when the civil rights question is so prominent are the columns of the *Picayune* and *Times* of the period known as "the era of good feeling and unification;" when Gen. Beauregard and other prescient Southern leaders here inaugurated a movement they would have shown consumate wisdom in carrying out. The *Times* of June 18, 1873, which is before us, contains in its Roundabout—editorial—column the following. It should be understood the allusion to Judge Cullom's decision had reference to his righteous adjudication of a civil rights case then before the courts:

"DEAR ROUNDABOUT—I am led to trespass on your very valuable time for a few moments, to say a few words suggested by perusing that *wise, fearless, impartial,* and eminently just decision of Judge Cullom's and which has done more, in my judgement, to hasten the era of good feeling of confidence between the two races than volumes written upon the subject, because "actions speak louder than words."

"You are certainly entitled to great credit for so earnestly and zealously laboring to build a sentiment which will unmistakably be the regenerating of Louisiana. And if this decision is accepted in good faith, by the "oldest and best," the good people of this State, it will certainly disarm us of a very formidable and favorite weapon. Our interests are interwoven, and it only needs evidences like that just given by the honest Judge of the Fifth District Court to convince us that the age of blind reasoning and prejudice has given place to common sense, and a sense of justice, and that the two races will together seek and work for the best interests of the State. That very pertinent remark, made to you by a colored man whom you interviewed, viz: "The bad and designing white men who come here actuated by no interest but self, live on the differences which divide us." which is so apropos now, will then be among the things that were.—"FROM A THINKING COLORED MAN."

[Times Comments.]

"Did a doubt, after reading the pledges unanimously adopted, any longer exist, that doubt will be dissipated before another month has passed. The ruling spirits of the movement, so far as the white men are concerned, are not men to rashly promise, or weakly break their plighted word. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Isaac N. Marks, Dr. Samuel Choppin, David Urquhart, W. B. Schmidt, A. Mitchell and James I. Day are not aspirants for office. The thousands who have eagerly watched every phase of the movement, the merchants, mechanics and planters, have not the faintest desire for political preferment. For the first time in a long and not uneventful career, we behold men who take an interest in public affairs, without an ulterior object. We hear sentiments which would be creditable to the most patriotic, from those who are neither cheats, hypocrites, nor political demagogues. We will see, when the representative men of this community are assembled in mass meeting, such a gathering as never before met in New Orleans. The task is not one void of every difficulty. As before hinted not many days can elapse ere the professional politician will renew his frantic appeals for recognition. Of the obstructions he can present, of the objections that will be made for the advancement of self-interest, no man of any experience need doubt. Of the embarrassments politicians can create, the committee had a foretaste at their last meeting. As has been heretofore urged in this column, if men of means, of unquestioned ability, and of a vested interest in the welfare of the State, cannot work out her redemption, we had better not call in the professional politician. Better let fate do her worst than stoop to demagoguery, wire-pulling and political trickery. No such dire fortune, however, is in store for us. The expressions of a majority of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting on Monday night were far too earnest, their rebuke of senseless quibbling was far too grave, and their appeals in behalf of justice were far too eloquent and heartfelt to admit for an instant a doubt of their determination to carry the measure out in its fullest meaning. Within a few days, every citizen of New Orleans who believes in the wisdom of the change, will have an opportunity to participate, and if Roundabout is any judge of public sentiment, the number will embrace every man in Louisiana who has the interests of the State at heart."

STAUB—The best evidence of adjustment on a truly generous basis is the compromise, Staub the wide awake news dealer of Goldthwaite's Book store, 69 Canal street, offers to the public—Possessing a large and ever increasing assortment of journals, embodying the latest news; and all the periodicals and magazines of the country he offers them at cost to all comers. Give him a call.

A philosophical tailor in Harrisburg, Pa., advertises that when people "with shallow, irregular, and homely faces," are clad in garments of his making, "they are looked upon with love and veneration, their countenances being regarded as the index of pure and compassionate spirits."

OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR—Such is my solicitude for the successful and effective operation of that institution which has been established for the "prevention of cruelty to animals," that I become dismayed when I find any exception taken to its action upon the ground of what is alleged to be that action's undue zeal. That it is "human to err," it seems to me, cannot be more fittingly urged as an extenuating circumstances than in instances where poor defenseless brutes are likely to derive benefit from such erring. And it is painful to contemplate the untimely reproaches which are frequently hurled at that well known champion of *brutes' rights* for his vigorous prosecution of their cause, by such as are incapable of imbibing the spirit which actuated *him.*

Now, among some of the most pleasant forms under which the principle of humanity exhibits itself, not the least amiable is that in which regard for the comfort of the brute creation is manifested. The wise Solomon has said: "A good man is merciful, even to his beast." And the fact that goodness, as exercised in this direction, is so little thought of as being a necessary appendage to the virtuous life of a good man, is a thing indeed to be regretted; and is so much the worse for the dumb brute that it is so considered. Some men seem to consider *such* goodness a kind of superfluity. Many, unexceptionable in their conduct in almost every other respect, are disgustingly coarse and rude when engaged in the management of, or when dealing with, the inferior animals. Now we look for nothing of the kind of which we speak from *barbarians;* but we certainly expect it from the *civilized ones.* And when I witness the cool unconcern, the heartless indifference with which men treat the sufferings of brutes, and the efforts so laudably made to relieve those sufferings, my heart sickens at the sight of such graceless destitution of interest. In fact, *not to care for the brute is to be brutish!* For it is inconsistent with the intelligence of a man not to study that well-being of the brute which is made dependent upon such intelligence for its promotion; unworthy of the man not to furnish by his knowledge that protection which the beast, by its instinct, is unable sufficiently to afford itself. While the speechless animals are incapable of defending themselves against injustice and wrong, it is *for us* to vindicate their cause, by the use of those power with which the Maker has distinguished us from them, and by which he has thus qualified us to comprehend their wants and to become their defenders. And we are unworthy of the service they render us when failing in this, our evident duty towards them. Not to acquit ourselves of our obligations to these dependent creatures is to be guilty of a most disgraceful neglect—and neglect which must appear to make us fit only to be on their level.

How the *intelligent and educated* can be betrayed into unfair dealing toward poor, defenseless brutes, I find it difficult to understand. How the *ignorant and unlettered* may be thus guilty, I can readily comprehend.

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LOUISIANA STATE—REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curbs under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors: and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods, and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which, we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes), and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party, at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostracism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorten of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brookshire, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greene of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stumps, of Orleans; Boothon, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

A WATER-FINDER.

A New Hampshire correspondent says that Captain John S. Godfrey, of Hampshire Falls, who has gone to locate wells, never fails in his "manifestations" as to where water can be found. He works thus: With nothing in his hands, he walks over the ground until the water, if any exists, is approached, when he is affected with a nervous twitching in the limbs, which increases as the water is neared, he all the time acting very much like a person with the bars of a magnetic battery in his hands, and following the course of the spring or stream, whichever way it may lead, regardless of walls, fences, or other obstacles, and seeming to be controlled by some power which he is unable to resist. Captain Godfrey claims no supernatural power in the accomplishment of his work, but declares it to be simply a sensitive organism or powerful current of electricity in himself, so powerful as to attract him irresistibly to living streams and mineral deposits beneath the surface. During the late war he located all the wells for the use of the army under General Howard's command.

CURIOSITIES OF LANGUAGE.—The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word the definition of which is, "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waistcoat;" a second means to "kill over again;" a third "to earn by dancing." The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat," which it certainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay-horse." A glove with them is a "hand-shoe," showing that they wore shoes before gloves. The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it, is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy of our "kick." The terms "up stairs" and "down stairs" are also unknown in French.

Mrs. Adelaide Vaillant, the last of the St. Domingo refugees, died in New York on the 19th inst. The deceased was born in Marseilles, France, in 1777, and went to St. Domingo with her father and entered a convent. Her father perished in the massacre of 1795, and she was one of the very few who escaped. Her safety was owing to timely warnings given the family by a faithful servant, and, taking a ship bound for the United States, she came to New York, where she resided for upward of eighty years.

Experiments have recently been made at Liverpool with a new mast head light, intended for ocean steamers. It throws a fine, brilliant white light, and can be seen distinctly five miles. The light is made from a powder, and is thrown through a magnifying glass, something on the magic-lantern plan.

Miss Adelaide Neilson told a reporter of the Washington *Republican* recently that she had been engaged by Mr. Strakosch for 100 nights at $500 a night, acting wherever he directs. She also said she was studying the characters of Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth, having already spent six years on the latter.

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Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

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Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
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Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Bordeaux and Villere.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Emito.

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Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmot and Dutcasat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurst Ville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Anna's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
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Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
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Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

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Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Reddit & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—118 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gaiunie and Ne..levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire..o. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
*65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupaoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti sts
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 15, Dauphine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman at Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Dauphine street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 11, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anton
315 " " and Elysian Fiel
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard s
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and St Urquhart stree
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne s
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart stree
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine stre

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